States Ex press Company, which has a con and paper currency. His father, who is president of the company, prefets to keep him here without bond rather than let some highly-bonded individual assume the great responsibilities and temptations of such a

Mr. Platt made some figures for your correspondent to-day, showing the magnitude of the approaching work of handling the five million sonvenir coins. "The people have little idea," said he, "as to what the two million five hundred thousand means in weight. The coins for the exposition will weigh in the neighborhood of forty-five tons, which is five or six times the capacity of any ordinary car.
If these world's fair coins were
piled up like cord-wood they would occupy
a cubic space of about 1,200 feet. There is such a dead weight to silver that we are seldom able to carry more than \$250,000 to \$350,000 on a car, and the maximum amount is \$500,000. At this rate it would take a train of eight or ten cars to move the souvenir coins, if they were carried in bulk. It is intended, however, I believe, to ship them in small quantities to the various sub-treasuries for distribution, but this will merely spread the responsibility and importance of the work over a greater

"We get two-tenths of 1 cent for every mile that we carry \$1,000 in silver," said he. "The distance between Philadelphia and Chicago is 821 miles, so that it all the coin is taken to Chicago it will cost just \$4,103 for the shipment. It makes no difference as to whether the coins are shipped in large or small amounts. The express charge is by the thousand dollars without reference to the size of the shipment. For short shipments from the Philadelphia mint to Washngton, Baltimore or New York there is a uniform rate of \$1 per thousand."

Mr. Platt expects to make arrangements within the next few days for the pars, guards and various measures of precaution which will be taken on the first silver shipment to Chicago. He says the contract with the government does not sover insurance against loss by mobs.

armed invasion, or "acts of God," as the
law terms it. It makes the company liable, however, as a common carrier, and it is wholly responsible for losses by theft or miscarriage while in transit. The regular officials of the company, who have long been intrusted with guarding coin shipments, will be on duty in this special trip.
At the office of the Director of the Mint it
was said to-day that several of the specimen coins would be received here to-morrow, and after that the shipments would egin at once.

ONLY ONE DAY'S DELAY.

The President Will Finish His Message Congress Sooner Than Expected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The President has virtually decided that the exigencies of public business require that he shall temporarily disregard his personal afflictions, and he, therefore, devoted himself to-day to the consideration of his message to Congress, with a view to having it ready for transmission to that body next Tuesday. It is understood to have been the President's purpose to elaborate several important topics, only briefly touched on in the original draft, but he has now abandoned that idea, and will confine himself to the strict necessities of the case. The report that there might be a few days' delay in the submission of the message was based on the President's original purpose of a total abstention from official duties until after his return from the funeral of Dr. Scott, on Friday next. In view of his modified plans, it is now settled that there will only be one day's delay in the transmission of the President's message and the reports of the heads of the executive departments, which usually accompany it.

The necessities of the case seemed to require a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, so word was sent to all the heads of executive departments now in Washington, and they gathered at the State Department, in Secretary John W. Foster's private office, about noon, where they were joined by the President. It was explained to the Cabinet that because of the funeral service to-morrow and the President's absence during the following day, at least, it was necessary to bold a meeting to-day, as it was the last opportunity to consider the message before Congress assembles. The President's prospective absence from the city also made it expedient to discuss certain other matters of public business, such as the Behring sea case and the financial outlook, before the meeting of Congress.

GENERAL NEWTON'S POSITION.

Both Mr. Elkins and General Schofield Will Have Something to Say.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The "denial" by General John Newton, president of the New York board of directors of the Panama Railroad Company, that he has received any communication from the Secretary of War, suggesting that he resign either from the company or from the retired list of the army, was received with many smiles of amusement at the War Department today. General Newton tells the truth when he states that he has received no such communication from Secretary Elkins. He has received it, because there has yet been time for it to him. There can be no doubt whatever that the Secretary of War entertains the opinion that General Newton's commercial position is entirely inconsistent with his position on the retired list of the army. This statement is made upon the highest authority. Owing to delay caused by the usual departmental red tape. it may yet be several days before General Newton becomes "officially" aware of the opinion of the Secretary of War and of the major-general commanding the army. But if General Newton will be patient he will learn that the report that his position as a There is a likelihood, too, that Nancy retired army officer is regarded by the War Hanks will be exhibited in Boston next Department as inconsistent with his posihas passed under French control, and which is now antagonistic to American commerce. is not false, but true.

WORK OF THE CHEROKEE COMMISSION. Nearly 23,000 Square Miles of Land Secured

from Indian Territory Tribes. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The Cherokee commission, consisting of Judge David H. Jerome of Michinan, Hon. Alfred M. Wilson of Arkansas and Judge Warren Savre of Indiana, hassent to the Secretary of the Interior the agreement recently concluded with the four confederated bands of Pawnee Indians in the Indian Territory. By this agreement the Indians cede to the United States the residue of 283,020 acres, after they have taken therefrom their allotments. The Indians number about eight hundred souls. By the agreement the government .pledges itself to continue the annuity of \$30,000 under former treaties, with the stipulation, however, that the President may at any time terminate it upon the payment of a fair and equitable single amount in lieu thereof. The Indians are to receive \$1.25 per acre for their surplus lands, and of this amount \$50,000 is to be paid in coin upon the ratification of this agreement. The balance of the purchase money is to be placed in the treasury of the United States at 5 per cent. interest, and there to remain at the discretion of the United States.

The Cherokee commission has, since its appointment, concluded agreements with the following tribes, the number of acres in each reservation being placed after the name: Iowas, 228,418; Sacs and Foxes, 479,-663; Pottawattomies and absentee Shawness, 575,870; Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 4,297,804, which includes 743,610 acres of the Wichita reservation; Kickapoos, 206,466; Cherokees, 6,343,479, which includes 90,711 acres of the Tonkawa reservation and the 283,020 acres of the Pawnees; Comanche, Kiowa and Apache, 2,968,893. This aggregates nearly 23,600 square miles, which is nearly two-thirds of the area of the State of Indians. Of these agreements the first four have been ratified by Congress.

MINOR MATTERS.

Two Interstate-Commerce Bills That Senstor Cullom Hopes to Have Enacted. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- There are certain matters affecting interstate commerce which Senator Cullom, as chairman of the Senate committee having that subject in charge, intends to put forward at the coming session of Congress, Speaking to-day \$4,000,000,

on this subject. Senator Cullom said: "There are two bills now pending before my committee which I hope will become laws before the end of this Congress. About a year ago the Supreme Court, in deciding what was known as the Counselman case, held that the commission could not compel a railroad official to give evidence which might incriminate himself; consequently the commission found itself somewhat impeded in its work in being unable to ascertain whether a railroad has been offering reduced rates or not. The bill I refer to is one intended to remedy this defect in the law. The other measure is the one to compel railroads to use the automatic coupling attachments.

Great Increase in New Postoffices. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- Fourth Assistant Postmaster-general Rathbone reports that the number of new postoffices established during the past fiscal year was 4,105, greater than during any previous year except 1890. Over one-fourth of the new offices went to Kansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina. The greatest increase in any State was in Georgia. He comments upon the mediciency of legisla-tion relating to the use of mails by the "green goods" swindlers, and says this busi-ness is assuming the proportions of the Louisiana lottery before operations were commenced against that institution. He suggests that the Revised Statutes be so amended as to make the mailing of "green goods" circulars and literature a continuous offense from the point of mailing to the place of destination, so that a prosecution will lie at any point.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- J. T. Wilkins and wife, of Indiana, are at the National. T. L. Fowler was to-day appointed postmaster at Clear Creek, Monroe county, In-

diana, vice L. R. Thompson, resigned. The President to-day appointed John P. Eirich, of Ohio, to be United States consul at Atigua, West Indies.

FEMALE OFFICE BROKER.

Mrs. Paldy Promises Places Under Cleveland to Democrats Who Have \$10.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.-Advertisements have been scattered all over the country since election day calling attention to the fact that the change of administration means thousands of new appointments to positions paying from \$800 to \$2,500 yearly and advising those persons eager for publie office to write to the International Exchange, No. 834 Broadway, New York, for particulars. Persons who answer these advertisements receive in reply a typewritten letter, signed L. F. Baldy, manager, describing the beauties of Washington city as a living place, and setting forth the strong influence of the exchange in procuring appointments. A visit to the office of the exchange disclosed the fact that Baldy was a woman, who said she was from Baltimore, but had lived in Washington. She told her visitor that she could place him in any of the departments in Washington. provided his politics were all right and he paid her a certain sum for her trouble. Ten dollars was the sum Mrs. Baldy mentioned.

IS HADES IN MISSOURI?

Zinc Mine Abandoned on Account of the Great Heat at Seventy Feet from the Surface.

Special to the Indianapol's Journal. WEBB CITY, Mo., Nov. 30.-It looks like there was a subterranean fire near here, although it was never before suspected that anything approaching hades existed in Missouri. A few miles from this city a mining lot is being worked by Blanton & Wyatt. They sunk a shaft in search for zinc ore. At the depth of thirty-nine feet the temperature of the ore and the atmosphere became so warm as to make existence in the shaft almost impossible. An air-blast from above was arranged, and the work continned. At seventy feet the ore became so hot as to burn the hands of the miners when they came in contact with it. The shaft was abandoned, and a new one was started. That one also had to be let alone, and in a third shaft heat again stopped the

QUEENS AND KINGS OF THE TURF.

Gossip About Nancy Hanks, Martha Wilkes,

Arion, Kremlin and Stamboul. NEW YORK, Nov. So .- There is every probability that Nancy Hanks, the queen of the trotting turf, will trot against time over one of the regulation mile tracks in the vicinity of New York next summer. Negotiations are being made with Budd Doble, J. Malcolm Forbes has arranged with the famous reinsman to trot the peerless mare another year, and, if possible, to reduce still further her present record of 2:04. Martha Wilkes is to be shipped to Massachusetts, where she will spend the winter at the home of her owner, E. D. Wiggin. The mare, in the early spring, will be shipped to Terre Haute to join Nancy Hanks and the other flyers in Mr. Doble's stable. Arion will be shipped to Mr. Forbes's farm at Milton for the winter. The weather precindes any possibility o Arion and Kremlin reducing their present records this winter. J. J. Bowen, the veteran driver, said last week that he would lay a small wager that Stamboul would be

Jockey Ruled Off at Hawthorne. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.-Three favorites won at Hawthorne to-day-Claremont in the first, Fan King in the third and Governor Fifer in the fourth race. Jockey Mooney was ruled off for pulling Top Gallant in the tifth race, but the bets were allowed to stand. Results: First Race-Three-fourths of a mile.

Claremont won in 1:1814. Second Race-Three-fourths of a mile. Prince Henry won in 1:17. Third Race-Five furlongs. Fan King won in 1:03.

Fourth Race-Five furlongs. Governor rifer won in 1:034. Fifth Race-Three-fourths of a mile. Ed Bell won in 1:18.

Winners at the Roby Track.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Nov. 30,-Maggie Lebus, who won the first race, was the only favorite to score at Roby to-day. Abandon, at 20 to 1. was among the successful outsiders. Francis Pope won the second and fourth races with 2 to 1 against him in the former and 10 to 1 in the latter event. Track fair.

Lebus won in 1:0934. Second Race-Four furlongs. Francis Pope won in :56. Third Race-Three-fourth of a mile. Abandon won in 1:25 %. Fourth Race-Five furlongs. Francis Pope won in 1:114. Fifth Race-Seven furlongs. Edith won in 1:41 1/2.

First Race-Five furlongs. Maggie

Movements of Steamers NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Arrived: Wyoming and City of New York, from Liverpool; Spain and Massachusetts, from London. MOVILLE, Nov. 30 .- Arrived: Ethiopia from New York, for Glasgow. GENOA, Nov. 27 .- Arrived: Fuerst Bis marck, from New York. BREMERHAVEN, Nov. 30. - Arrived: Havel, from New York. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30 .- Arrived: Naronic,

from New York. Piorence Blythe Will Keep Her Millions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 80 .- The Supreme Court rendered an opinion this afternoon affirming the decision of Probate Judge Coffey in the matter of the estate of Thomas H. Blythe. Judge Coffey decided that Florence Blythe was the illegitimate daughter of the deceased millionaire, and entitled to inherit his estate, valued at

COMPACT OF THREE NATIONS

Alleged Terms of the Alliance Between Germany, Austria and Italy.

How Russia and Franca Are to Be Treated in Case Either Government Should Show a Disposition to Engage in War.

Mr. Constans Reported to Have Engineered the French Cabinet Upheaval.

Wants to Be Avenged on Carnot and Pecome President Himself-The Panama Canal Inquiry-Latest Silver Proposal.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE TREATY.

The Alleged Compact Entered Into by

Germany, Austria and Italy. Paris, Nov. 30 .- What is claimed to be the text of the main portions of the triple alliance treaty is published in the Journal to-day. It is not known whether the text is authoritative, but the Journal in an editorial says: "We publish the most important document of modern history. We do not state how we procured it." The Journal adds that the treaty was written in the German language and was renewed in the above form and signed by Germany and Austria in May and by Italy June 5, 1891. The alleged text of the treaty is as follows:

We, William II, by the grace of God, etc.; we, Francis Joseph, etc.; we, Humbert I, etc., by virtue of the rights which belong to us in our respective states, have, with the object of safeguarding the honor, dignity and security of our people, entered into the following treaty:

First—Considering the vagueness of the present relities attention the regarding certain. ent political situation regarding certain European powers, which may have great influence on the peace of Europe, we, after having taken advice of our ministers, promise and swear on our honor and on the holy Testament, to renew and confirm the promises made and conventions al-ready agreed upon by us for the further period of six years.

would become offensive in case one of the states should be in danger. Third—We agree that our ministers and representatives with foreign governments shall act in accord with another with regard to external

Second-We renew the league of defense, which

Fourth-We, William II, and we, Francis Joseph, agree to lend our aid and assistance to Humbert I in carrying out his external and colonial policies. We recognize his rights, and that Rome is to be considered the capital of Italy. We, William II, and we, Humbert I, promise to lend our aid and assistance to Francis loseph in carrying out his foreign policy, and more especially regarding the question of the Balkans. We, Francis Joseph, and we, Humbert I, promise our aid and assistance to William II in carrying out his foreign policy.

Fifth—Each of the contracting parties agrees to aid the other two through diplomacy and by material assistance on land and water. Sixth—We, the contracting parties, agree to keep our armies on a war footing during this period of cordial understanding. Seventh-(A) In case of conflict between Ger-

many, Russia and Austria we agree to mobilize our armies and declare war against Russia, acting in harmony with the staff of the German army, Italy meanwhile mobilizing her army on the French frontier. In case France should side with Russia, Italy would declare war against France, her army entering that country, her base of operations being Savoy. (B) In case of conflict between Germany and France Italy will act as above indicated. In such an event Austria would mobilize her army on the Russian frontier and declare war against Russia in case the latter should interfere in the conflict and side with France. In such case Austria would act as indicated in paragraph A. (C) In case of conflict between Austria and Rusala Germany is to mobilize her army and declare war against Russia, sending two army corps into Austria. Italy would mobilize her army on the French frontier and act as indicated in paragraph A, in case France should assist Rusia. (D) In case of conflict between Italy and France in Europe or in the colonies, Germany would mobilize her army and act conjointly with Italy, while Austria would mobilize her army on the Russian frontier, ready to assume the offensive in case Russia should side with France. Eighth-We promise and swear on our honor

to maintain the status quo and the peace of Europe that has resulted from the strict observance of the present treaty by us and our ministers, and to safeguard the security and honor of The paper publishing the above is not the

Petite Journal, but a sheet recently estab-

lished. The story is ridiculed here as a

pure fabrication. THE FRENCH CRISIS.

M. Constans Charged with Seeking the Downfall of President Carnot,

Paris, Nov. 30 .- The Cabinet upheaval is still the engrossing topic of all Frenchmen. A correspondent, who has been a close observer of events here, says: "Everything that has occurred within the past three weeks has been in consequence of M. Constans's desire to become President of the republic, and to avenge himself on the Ministry, his late colleagues. To bring about their fall be first attacked M. Flouquet. He will soon attack President Carnot, in the person of his relative. M. Constans accuses him of not having shown due care in scrutinizing the report of one of the engineers sent to Panama. reckons upon the investigating committee to make it difficult for M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, and M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, his colleagues, who did not resign, to continue to hold their portfolios. When M. Constans set about it he found means to compromise all in the Panama canal affair. Now, we know how General Boulanger, who was looking out for opportunities, was made corrupt. At the house of the late Baron Remach is a volume containing copies of letters. This book was found in a trunk in which were papers of Bonlanger which brought about his condemnation. M. Constans, seeing that they had not sufficient political importance for a fight against Boulanger, kept copies of the letters. Now here are the documents which have originated all this scandal. This is the actual cause of the ministerial crisis. At present we have less than a hundred Deputies compromised. For all that we shall soon have a presidential crists. Just because M. Constans wants to be avenged and become President."

Another correspondent says: "The utter absurdity of the political situation is ridiculous. The hopelessness of the muddle is the aspect that chiefly strikes the spectator. The Panama Canal Company has expanded into a kind of irresponsible committee on public safety, the president of which is forced into the position of the head of the Legislature and executive power. The committee, therefore, possesses distatorial powers and claims universal obedience, although the judicial power, jealous of its authority, is fighting the committee tooth and nail. Nothing could better illustrate the Freach temper than the tremulous comment of certain journals in seeking with bated breath to draw a historical parallel between Brisson and the incipient Robespiere. While the

press condemns M. Loubet's weakness it esteems his courage and bonor.' The Panama canal investigating committee continued its inquiry to-day, M Fleary, auditor in bankruptcy, was called upon to give testimony as to how the money of the company had been expended, but he refused to give the committee the desired information. The committee then heard the evidence of M. Rossignot, who confirmed the statement that Baron De Reinach had received 9,000,000 france from the Panama Canal Company, of which amount 4,000,000 francs had been described as used for advertising. M. Bondet, a former secretary of the Panama Canal Company, confirmed the statements of M. Rossignot. M. Thierre testified that Baron De Remach had paid 5,900,000 france into his firm's account in the Bank of France. and on that security the firm had issued twenty-seven checks. The witness refused to say, however, to whom the checks were made payable. The committee requested M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, to have the checks seized. M. Ricard promised to send the request to the public prosecutor. This session, in view of the evidence of M. Thierre, is regarded as the most important yet held. The public prosecutor has written to M. Brisson, president of the committee, protesting against the committee's interfer-

also, are indignant at the committee's assumption of judicial functions.

M. Brisson has not yet succeeded in forming a Cabinet. He held a long conference, to-day, with M. Bourgeois, the Minister of

Public Instruction in M. Loubet's Cabinet, and it now appears likely that M. Burgeois will be the leading spirit of the new Min-MR. TIETJEN'S PLAN.

How a Danish Delegate to the Monetary

Conference Would Aid Silver. BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.-The committee of twelve appointed by the international monetary conference to examine into and report on the proposals submitted by Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, one of the British delegates, sat yesterday for eight hours with only a short interval for luncheon. Senator Jones, one the American delegates, has prepared a special statement of the consumption and production of silver. The committee has consented to request the Danish delegate, C. F. Tietjen, to submit his plan as an addendum to the Rothschild plan. Mr. Tietjen is a monometallist. He proposes the coinage of silver five-franc, four-shilling and dollar pieces, rated to gold according to the price of silver in the year previous to the adption of an international agreement, with seignorage of 10 per cent. He also proposes the appointment of a permanent international commission to fix the initial price. Should the price of silver fall 5 per cent, below the coinage ratio the commission will have authority to fix a new ratio and order the recoinage of the pieces. These coins will be legal tender internationally, banks to keep them as a reserve against notes and to have the right to demand gold in exchange for them at any time from the government issuing the particular coin held. The members of the committee declare that their proceedings must be kept completely private until definite decisions are attained. They will not communicate to delegates not belonging to the committee the progress they are

making in the discussion.
It is now regarded as certain that the committees having in charge the Rothschild silver proposals will recommend the adoption of Mr. De Rothschild's plan, with important modifications, including a suggestion that the limit for the purchase of silver be reduced to three years. It is understood that the recommendation will not be presented as the unanimous report of the committee, but that the views of the minority will be explicitly stated. The American delegates, although they invite discussion of the Rothschild and other plans, intend to have their own scheme of international bimetallism thoroughly debated. The majority of the delegates seem to-night to be inclined to adopt the Rothschild plan modified by suggestions from the Zoetber and Levi plans.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Mrs. Descon Replies to Her Husband's Threat to Sue for Divorce in New York. Paris, Nov. 30.—An interview was had to-day with Mrs. Deacon in regard to the threat made by her husband, that if his wife's appeal at Aix was delayed he would sue for a divorce in New York. It will be recalled that Mr. Deacon, when he made this statement, made no reference to his wife's relations with Abeille as affording grounds for the granting of a divorce in New York, but declared that he would name as co-respondents Prince Lepoix, M. Cotte Rochefoncauld and M. Leon Renault. Mrs. Descon declared that this was the first time that she had heard these names connected with her's. She added: "My acquaintance with the gentlemen men-tioned is most formal. I know their wives

slightly, but the husbands have never been in my house. This is, alas, only another instance of Mr. Descon's infamy. In regard to the refusal of the convent authoriles to again receive my daughter Gladys. Mr. Deacon's conduct was so scandalous that the mother superior, who is a good friend of mine, very properly refused to keep the child. She told Mr. Deacon, when he called, the course she would be obliged to pursue if he persisted in his confidences to the press."

That "Fake" Home-Rule Bill. INDON, Nov. 30 .- "Yankee Details" and

"Exclusive Information" are the eneering headings under which the Pall Mall Gazette to-day publishes a summary of the details of Mr. Gladstone's new home-rule scheme for the Irish provinces, as cabled here. A few papers print the cable dispatch, but none comment on it. Herbert Gladstone was asked whether the scheme, as published, was based on an autograph letter of his. Mr. Gladstone said there was not a word of truth in the report that any such autograph letter was in existence. In regard to the alleged scheme, which purports to be a plan of government, Mr. Gladstone said it was unworthy of notice, adding that it contains its own most effective

Capard That Displeased the Pope. ROME, Nov. 30.-Telegrams from New

York, a few days ago, announced that the United States government had declined a proposal for the appointment of an American legation to the Vatican. This rumor, which, as any one can readily suppose, is an invention, has caused much displeasure at the Vatican, especially as the Holy See has never once thought of such a proposal. The Pope, when he read the announcement, said: "People suppose I have ideas I never thought of. It appears as if they designed to embroil me with the good and great American people.

Japanese War Ship Sunk. LONDON, Nov. 30 .- A dispatch from Nagaski states that the Japanese war vessel Chishimarukan, bound from France for Japan, was in collision in the inland sea with the British steamer Ravenna. The war ship was so badly damaged that she sunk. The bows of the Ravenna were badly stove. Her passengers were transferred to the British steamer Empress of Japan, bound

for Shanghai. The dispatch does not state whether any of the officers or crew of the war ship was last. The Ravenna is trading between China and Japan. Gladstone and "Laboy" Friends Again. LONDON, Dec. 1.-The Chronicle annonnces that a formal reconciliation has been effected between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Gladstone visited Mr. and Mrs. Labouchere yesterday and took tea with them. A cordial interview between the gentlemen resulted in the removal of all grounds of personal feeling, although Mr. Labouchere is unchanged in his opin-

the Cabinet. Cable Notes. Over sixty buildings in the city of Buenaventuria, Colombia, were destroyed by fire one Nov. 19.

ion that intrigues led to his exclusion from

The British government will send Sir Gerald Portal to Uganda as a special commissioner to inquire into and report upon the condition of the country and people, and as general repesentative of Great Brit-

The Holy See has declined to sanction the marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the daughter of the ex-Duke of Parms because in asking papal consent Ferninand stipulated that the issue of the marriage should be trained as members of the Greek Orthodox Church. The ex-Duke has, therefore, refured to assent to his daughter's marriage to Prince Ferdinand.

Giants to Be Wedded.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.-A marriage in high life is the one scheduled to come off at the cathedral on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 4 P. M. The contracting parties are Col. Gilbert Unzale Reedland, of Chippewa, Mexico, 7 feet 2 inches in height, and weighing 450 pounds, and Miss Emma Ressman, of Sank Center, Minn., whose beight is just 2 inches less than that of her intended. The groom is a grain-grower, and has been very anccessful in business ventures. The couple have known each other for about two years.

Loanes by Fire.

DES MOINES, Nov. 30 .- Fire to-night destroyed the electric-light plant of the Des Moines Water Power Company, leaving a large portion of the city in darkness. The plant was valued at about \$90,000, with \$5,000 insurance.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 30.-At Fayetteville, this morning, fire destroyed eight stores, the loss being \$40,000; half covered ence in judicial matters. The magistrates, by insurance.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The trouble between the Jersey Central road and its telegraphers has been adjusted. A rumor prevailed on Wall street, New York, yesterday, that Jay Gould was dead, It was a stock-brokers' canard. Investigation showed that "the wizard" was a very lively corpse.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union will hold its annual convention in St. Louis, Tuesday, Dec. 6. A number of matters of interest will be taken up, the most important of which will be in regard to Sunday closing.

There is a prospect of a strike to-day of telegraphers, and perhaps of trainmen and engineers, on the Georgia Central railroad, as a result of denial of the requests of the committee representing the three organizations of railroad employes.

B. F. Lloyd, for five years past superintendent of news service for the western di-vision of the United Press, has resigned to accept the superintendency of the Central Union Telephone Company, for the State of Ohio. His headquarters will be at Columbus, and he will enter on his duties Dec. 1.

The Florida Orange Crop.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 30 .- With the orange crop beginning to move, there is great anxiety in Florida regarding prices. Last year growers averaged only a few cents over a dollar a box. The supply exceeded 3,750,000 boxes. This year there are only about 3,000,000 boxes of oranges in sight, and experienced dealers express the opinion that prices will rule much higher.
"I think growers ought to average \$1.50
per box, on the tree, for good, marketable
fruit," said a prominent member of the Florida Fruit Exchange.

Beaten by White Caps. CARROLTON, Ga., Nov. 30,-Two white men enticed two little white girls, aged seven and nine years, into the woods near here Sunday afternoon and assaulted them. Monday night a band of White Caps caught the men, beat them and left them for dead. It is not believed the men can live.

Believes Lizzie Borden Is Insane. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 30.-Attorney. general Pillsbury believes Lizzie Borden is insane. This is the secret of the adjournment of the grand jury in the case from Nov. 21 to Dec. 1.

Obituary. OMAHA, Nov. 80.-Hugh G. Clark, general Western agent of the Dupont Powder Company, and one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Omaha, died this morning of heart disease.

PLAYING ON CREDULOUS PEOPLE. Difficulties in the Way of Proving Heirship to Old English Estates. New York Tribune.

The Tribune has upon several occasions denounced the practices of the so-called solicitors who repeatedly appeal to the supposed heirs of large English estates which are said to remain in the keeping of the English Treasury, simply waiting for some one to come and prove his title and get it. The Tribune recently published a warning against putting too much trust in a recent arrival from England, one of these philanthropic legal men whose chief de-light it is to recover large English estates and hand them over to the poor and lawful heirs in America. These fellows come here with plansible stories about how easy it is to recover my thical millions of pounds sterling locked up in the Bank of England, simply waiting to be claimed; and all these solicitors ask is subscriptions just to prosecute the claims. Many thousands of dollars have been expended in this way by the overconfident heirs, but the millions have not yet been distributed. In the last two weeks many letters have been received thanking the Tribune for its warning, and one or two from the solicitors have criti-

cised it as unjust. One of these letters, from Benjamin Willis Jennens, of Salt Lake City, says: "I remember the efforts made to discover the lineal descendants of Williams Jennens over fifty years ago. It may serve to show any claimants in America the difficulties before them in endeavoring to establish any claim to the estate. Of course, something may have turned up since the time I speak of to put a different light upon the matter. My father was an important manufacturer in Birmingham, England, closely connected with the fine arts, so prominent that he was appointed manufacturer to George IV, William IV and to the present Queen Vic-toria. In his frequent visits to the palace he became well known to Lord Howe and to his sons, the Curzans, and with the latter had many conversations about the Jennens estate.

"They honestly admitted that they lelieved him to be one of the heirs to the estate, but the difficulty lay in establishing the proof. I am now sixty-five years of age, and well remember the efforts made by my father to establish his claim. He and some relatives employed lawyers and others to search church registry books for entries of births, deaths and marriages of the Jennens family, and my father had piles of documents testifying to the thoroughness of the investigadeeply interested in the proceedings and used to read all writings that were compiled. I well remember that there came reports from those engaged in making the search of missing leaves from the church registers corresponding with dates of the events referred to in the Jennens family. At length after many years of time and great expenditures of money my father gave up the case as hopeless. A missing link in the coupling brought the business to an end as I understood it."

Another letter from L. W. Kervan, of Norwalk, Fla., says: "Such circumstances serve two purposes, even though the funds remain in old England, where they were accumulated. It leads many people to look up their genealogy who never would otherwise realize they had any such thing, and it is productive of many amusing stories. In regard to the Jennens estate, of course it is a big subject to think of. One of the peculiar features I learned some twenty-five years ago was that none Bhearing the name of Jennings can be an heir, unless by marriage into the families of the descendants through the female line; for the Jennings name of that particular family ran out with the generaion of our great-grandfather's grandfather, Michael Jennings.

"Here is the line: John Rhoades and Easter Peck married at Milford, Conn., Dec. 8, 1804. John was born at Wethersield, Conu., Jan. 29, 1774. The parents of John were Joseph Rhoades, of Wethersfield, and Sarah Green, of Milford. The parents of Easter, who died at Bethlehem, Conn., on May 19, 1870, were Michael Peck, born in Milford in 1785, and Samuel Marchant, who came to this country from England. The parents of Michael Peck were Samuel Peck and Hannah Jennings. Samuel Peck was born in 1708, and came to the United States from England. He died at Milford, where he was owner of large property, in 1794. Hannah was a daughter of Michael Jennings, who was a son of Joshua Jennings, a son of Humphrey Jennings, of Edugton Hall, Warwickshire, England. Joshua Jennings was landed at Say brook from England, on the ship Mar- | economy.

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R PENNSYLVAN IA ST tin, in 1639, in company with two brothers.

John and Samuel.' RAILWAYS INSTEAD OF ROADS. What the Fairy Electricity May Yet Do for

the Farmer. Wm. Nelson Black, in Engineering Magazine. The road-wagons and the short-lived topbuggies and carriages of the farmer cost him a very pretty penny in the course of a year, or a term of years, and they represent a service which the electric railroad can largely abolish. But against this saving must of course be set the cost of the railroads, the electric power-stations, the rent of electric wagons, and operating expenses. What would be the amount? An accurate estimate cannot, of course, be made here, because conditions differ so widely in different sections of the country; but as close a calculation as we can make in advance, founded on the cost of the electric railroads already in operation, warrants us to saying that probably to per cent. of the roadways in the United States could be equipped with the necessary track, poles and wires at a cost of \$5,500 per mile. In a district ten miles square-the surface that could be served from a single central power station-there would be, in the larger part of the Union, about one handred miles of railway. Then the total cost of track for a district ten miles square would be \$250,000. This represents a capitalization of only \$5 to the acre, and an annual interest charge of only 30 cents per scre. With a central power station large enough to operate all the wagons or cars that would be called into use at one time in the district, the capitalization need not be more than \$10 per acre. This would mean an annual interest charge of \$60 for each hundred acres of land. It must be conceded that this does not seem like a very beavy tax when we consider the nature of the service rendered available, the great saving in the cost and maintenance of horses and wagons, the enormous economy of time, and the greatly enhanced value of improved tarm-lands. If the interest charge mounted to \$100 per year, and the farmers were themselves chiefly the stockholders of the electric companies, it would still represent an

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